

# Missiskoui



# Standard.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

VOL. 2.

## POETRY.

### CALVARY.

See Calvary tower o'er Judah's plain,  
Where fall the gentle dews;  
'Twas thine the Lord of Life was slain,  
By the malitious Jews.

Ye gospel heralds in his cause,  
Proclaim his gracious power;  
Publish to every land the laws  
That speak his sovereign power.

Unsurf the banner of his cross,  
For every clime designed.  
Court Peru's ore but useless dress,  
Compared with things divine,

Let India's millions learn the name,  
That makes their tatters fall,  
Arabia's wandering tribes proclaim,  
'He lives who died for all!'

Let Afric's sable sons rejoice;  
Their heathen rites forego;  
The arctic savage hear the voice;  
That heals the sinner's woe.

Let Inquisitions sink from sight,  
With all their hellish clan,  
No more to dim the gospel light,  
Or shackle feeble man.

Go forth, ye harbingers of love,  
Announce the Jubilee.  
The sovereign mandate from above;  
That speaks the prisoners free:

Go, preach, to every land and tongue,  
The news of heavenly grace;  
Declare the wonders Christ hath done,  
For Adam's fallen race!

DAVID.

## POLITICAL.

### LOWER CANADA AFFAIRS. (concluded.)

#### 6. The Canada Tenures Act.

It must be taken for granted that this subject was well and duly considered by his Majesty's Government before recommending it to the consideration of the Imperial Parliament. I will, therefore, only take the liberty of observing, that having been now for a considerable time in operation, the effects of the Tenure Act have become interwoven to a degree which must unavoidably increase every day with the concerns of the province in relation to their property; and that the observance of extreme caution will therefore be necessary in making any attempt to alter or modify its provisions.

#### 7. Control of the Revenue.

I have only to remark under this head, that the House of Assembly assert a right to control the whole of the revenue raised in the province, without excepting the produce of the sales of the Crown lands, and of licences to cut timber.

#### 8. Withholding Public Documents by the Executive during the present Session.

Amongst the accompanying documents will be found a statement of the substance of addresses of the House of Assembly, and of many answers presented to me since the commencement of the present session, praying for information upon various subjects of local interest. They are 25 in number, to all of which favourable answers have been returned, excepting four instances, in which, for reasons which I am prepared to state if necessary, the information sought for was denied. But I must positively deny the truth of the assertion of the house of assembly, that I have refused to interfere in cases where public officers have withheld (as they allege) information when required to furnish it. The opportunity of doing so has never been afforded me, since I have no knowledge through the means of any regular and Parliamentary communication of any such information having been withheld; nor do I believe, it has been in fact withheld, but that on the contrary, the public officers examined before the committees of the house of assembly, have shown the greatest readiness as in duty bound, to furnish the desired information. Some (as I have told) properly declined divesting themselves, without authority from the Executive Government of the public documents in their charge, produced for the inspection of the committees of the house of assembly, for the purpose of leaving them in the hands of those committees; and it is very obvious, that if the practice, which the house of assembly appears desirous of establishing, were to obtain, a large portion of the public documents of the province would be transferred during an entire session to the committee rooms of the house of assembly, to the great interruption of the ordinary business of the departments concerned, to say nothing of the risk of loss or damage to the documents themselves whilst in possession of the committee.

#### 9. Payments made by the Executive without lawful Authority.

It is asserted by the house of assembly, in their seventieth resolution, that since the last session of the provincial Parliament, the

Governor in Chief of the province and the Members of the Executive Government have, without any authority, paid large sums out of the public revenue, subject to the control of the house.

The payments here alluded to are evidently those which have been made during the last year, of part of the salaries of public officers, and on account of other public services, in pursuance of the instructions of his Majesty's Government, and under the authority of the existing laws of the province; no other payments have been made out of the public funds, excepting one connected with the public health, which has been sanctioned without hesitation by the house of assembly during the present session.

#### 10. Contingent Expenses of the house of assembly.

An application for the issue of a warrant for £7,000 during the present session, towards defraying the contingent expenses of the house of assembly, refused by the Governor. This subject has been noticed in the foregoing part of this dispatch, to which it more properly belongs.

#### 11. Misconduct of Public Officers.

The misconduct of public officers in the discharge of their duty: The wholesale assertions (if I may be permitted to use the expression) of the house of assembly, imputing corrupt motives, and misconduct in the discharge of their duty, to persons in authority in the province, can only be met, in their present shape, by a general and unqualified contradiction.

I have already noticed the communications made to the house of assembly, in pursuance of your instructions; first, in my speech at the opening of the session, and afterwards by message, regarding the financial difficulties of the local Government, caused by the failure of the Supply Bill last year. It is with much regret that I have only to refer to the 92d resolution of the House of Assembly, which directs that my message of the 13th of January, relating to the supply Bill (along with others therein mentioned,) shall be expunged from their journals.

This matter having been thus unceremoniously disposed of by the House of Assembly, it now devolves upon his majesty's Government to provide for the exigencies of the public service in this province.

The accompanying memoranda, in which all details that appeared to be unnecessary have been avoided will I hope, be found to contain sufficient information for that purpose.

I cannot here avoid most earnestly to solicit the early attention of his Majesty's Government to this important subject; for our daily increasing difficulties are such as to excite lively apprehensions for the very existence of the King's Government in the province, from the want of means to carry on its ordinary operations.

The salaries of some of the public officers are now ten months in arrear. To alleviate in some degree their distress, arising from this unprecedented circumstance, I propose making a similar advance to that authorized by your despatch of the 6th of June, 1833, No 13 to be charged upon the same funds, being those which are at the disposal of the crown, towards defraying the expenses of the civil government and the administration of justice. But this can only prove a temporary relief; and unless speedily followed by the payment of the balance due on account of their salaries, will not effectually relieve the distresses of the public officers.

Without entering further than has been already done incidentally, in the foregoing part of this despatch, into the various subjects of complaint against myself, interspersed throughout the 92 resolutions of the House of Assembly, I think it necessary to make one brief remark in relation to the 55th resolution, wherein the House of Commons is called upon to bring and to support impeachments against me before the House of Lords, which is this: that, whenever called upon by competent authority, I shall be found prepared to defend my administration of the government of this province at all points and upon the shortest notice, against any specific and intelligible charges that may be brought against it.

But I hasten to quit this subject, for the guilt or innocence of an individual is of little importance compared with the great interests of the province now at stake; and I take leave most anxiously and earnestly to beseech his majesty's Government to consider, that, to whatever causes the present state of Lower Canada may be truly ascribed, whether to vices in the administration of its affairs past and present, to the disappointed ambition of factions and evil designing men, or to other causes inherent in the structure of its society, this at least is certain, that the affairs of this noble province have been brought into such

a condition, that unless the Imperial Parliament can be induced to intercede its supreme authority in relieving the Local Government from the difficulties with which it is encompassed and in providing against the recurrence of them hereafter, the authority of the King's Government in this province must be virtually extinguished, and the institutions of the country set adrift under the guidance of those heads in which the 92 resolutions of the House of Assembly were engendered.

The disrespectful reception given to His Majesty's gracious communication, by the existing House of Assembly on various occasions, has not escaped the notice or the animadversions, of His Majesty's Government and the same marked disrespect is to be traced in certain proceedings of that Assembly regarding myself; these certainly would have drawn from me appropriate remarks in my communications to the house of assembly, had I not been withheld by important considerations arising out of the peculiar circumstances of the colony.

The true character of the dominant party in the house of assembly has long been known to me, and I have always been thoroughly persuaded that it was only by suffering that party to pursue, without interruption, the headlong career upon which they had entered, that their schemes would be fully developed and made apparent to the public; time and patience alone were wanting to bring about this desirable result, which at length has been accomplished through the means of their own acts. The party which has so long governed the House of Assembly may now be seen by all in their true colours. In their 92 resolutions, and the addressees of the house of assembly, founded upon those resolutions, they have traced their own portrait, which is now held up by themselves to the view of His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament. This is enough; one single touch by another hand might injure the resemblance.

I have, &c. (Signed) AYLMER.

P. S.—I take the liberty of calling to your recollection, that the present Parliament of Lower Canada, which was convened in the month of October, 1830, upon the demise of his late Majesty, will expire, under the provisions of the Constitutional Act of 1791, in the month of October next.

(Signed) A.

[The following is a list of the inclosures in the above despatch.]

1. Copy of a message sent down to the Assembly on the 13th of January 1834, relative to the failure of the supply bill for 1833.

2. Copy of a message sent down to the Assembly on the 13th January, 1834, with an extract from a despatch from the Secretary of State relative to the expulsion of Mr. Mondelet from the Assembly during the last session.

3. Copy of a message sent down to the Assembly on the 14th January, 1834, with an extract of a despatch from the Secretary of State relative to the address of the Assembly to the King during the last session, praying his Majesty to sanction a national convention.

4. Copy of a message sent down to the Assembly on the 13th January, 1834, in answer to their address for an advance of £7,000 towards defraying their contingent expenses, and report of the committee to whom that message was referred.

5. Resolutions adopted in the Assembly on the 21st February, 1834, upon the state of the province.

6. Resolutions proposed by Mr. Neilson in amendment of those adopted by the House on the 21st February, 1834, with the division thereon.

7. Resolutions adopted in the Assembly on the 9th November, 1831 upon Viscount Goderich's despatch of the 7th July 1831, being communicated to them.

8. List of the Legislative Council, showing the dates and modes of appointment of the members, and whether they hold any other offices.

9. Substance of addresses from the Assembly to the Governor in chief during the present session, praying for information upon various subjects, with his Excellency's answers.

10. Statement showing the amount of the expenses of the civil government for the year 1833, the amount of which was paid on account thereof, and the balance remaining unpaid in consequence of the failure of the supply bill.

11. Statement showing the probable amount of the revenues which have hitherto been considered at the disposal of the Crown, and of the amount of the estimate for the expenses of the civil government for the year ending 10th October, 1834.

12. Statement showing the amount of

this different estimates for the expenses of the civil government from 1829 to 1833 inclusive.

## MISCELLANY.

### OBEYING ORDERS.—An authentic anecdote.

Many years ago, there lived in western Pennsylvania, General —, a revolutionary worthy, who had done the State some service. He united, with the courage and chivalry of the soldier, an impetuous and positive temper, which brooked no contradiction of his word nor disobedience of his orders. Ploughing one day on his farm, one of the horses became restive and uncontrollable; whereupon the testy Cincinnatus struck him so violently on the head, that the animal fell lifeless at his feet. On seeing a favorite steed, lately full of life and spirit, stretched on the ground, his rage was changed into regret and self-reproach; but knowing nothing better to be done he disengaged the harness and went to his house. He sent for a fellow who did odd jobs about the neighborhood, to go into the field, where he would find the horse, and skin him forthwith, and take his hide to the tanner's.

'What! Roney dead!' inquired the man.

'Dead or alive, what business is that to you?' exclaimed the general, with characteristic violence, 'go do as I bid you, and never ask me questions.'

The man accordingly went to his business, and after considerable time returned for his pay.

'Well, Jake, what do you ask?'

'Why, only three quarters, General!'

'Three d—ls, I'll not pay it.'

'But stop a bit, General, it isn't much considering my trouble. I don't ax for the skinning alone, but then such a work I had to catch—'

'Fire and Furies! Jake!...catch him! I was Roney alive!'

'Aye, General, alive and kicking; and a pretty hot chase I had to give him round the field before I got a chance to knock him down....'

'What, you infernal scoundrel, did you kill him?' exclaimed the veteran, bursting with rage.

'Yes, sir; you know I could not skin him alive!'

'You diabolical villain....I'll kill you....'

'Oh, don't cry Jake, effecting a retreat; 'there's no law as far as I know, agin killing your horse though it might be murder if you kill'd me. Besides, you know, I always obey military orders.'

Talking Backwards.—Uncle Joe's idées flowed much faster than he could find words to express them, which often times occasioned a most ambiguous style of expression in his manner of relating a story. Going one day into his field, he found his neighbor's pigs enjoying a fine revel among the pumpkins...a part of a yankee's property which he will by no means permit to be wasted. Driving them from the field each of them bolted through the fence with a share of plunder from the pumpkin bed. After effecting an ejection of the trespassers from his premises, he hastened to the house to tell his mate of the disaster, and expressed himself in the manner and form following:

'Wife, wife,' said he, 'John Downs' field got into my pigs, & when I drove them out, the pumpkins went through the devil with pig in their mouths, as though the fence was after them, and a post tumbled over me and I'm e'en just dead!—*Lovel Weekly Compend.*

An agreeable surprise.—On Tuesday a watchman found an old leather trunk lying beside the fence at battery place. The trunk had apparently been cut open & rifled of its contents, except one or two old articles of dress which seemed not worth taking. The watchman brought the trunk to the Police office yesterday morning, and shortly afterwards a poor man came into the office and complained in a most laconic humor that an old trunk belonging to him, which contained all his worldly wealth, had been stolen from his lodgings the night before, and that unless he recovered it he was a ruined man. On being asked to describe the trunk which had been stolen from him, and tell what it contained he entered into a most minute description of an old trunk, which had been so long in his possession and had accompanied him in so many travels by sea and land, that he prised it more than he did any thing in the world, except his wife. But said he, 'much as I value the trunk, I would not care so much about losing it, only that it contained \$5 dollars, which I have been six months saving to bring my family to Virginia.' From his description of the trunk there could be no doubt of its being the same that was found by the watch-

man; and he was accordingly told it was in the Police Office, but that it had been cut open and robbed of its contents. On hearing this information the poor man cried like a child, and was so affected by his loss that he was about to retire from the office without taking the valuable trunk along with him. Some person, however, suggested that he had better take it away. He then went into the room where the trunk was, and stood for minute or two looking most wistfully at it, & then stooping down, he opened it, and taking out, one by one, the old garments which the thieves did not think worth stealing, he sobbed out: 'they robbed me of every thing but this, and this, —Oh! gentlemen, gentlemen, exclaimed he, here is my money—which was tied up in an old bag, and had escaped the search of the thieves, who could not have expected to find such a booty in an old trunk; which, along with its contents, was scarcely worth two dollars. Surprised and overjoyed, the old man then took up his old trunk, and triumphantly carried it away with him.

A TAR ON A LEE SHORE.—A red-faced, jolly looking son of Neptune who gave his name Jack Robinson, was brought up in custody, on the charge of having refused to pay the legal fare for the hire of the cabriolet No. 735. Jack on being asked why he objected to pay his demand, placed his arms akimbo and said 'My noble lord and gentlemen, the plain truth of the matter, without any evasion or nonsense, at all is this here—I came over in the Spartan from New York, and landed at Bristol, when I directly brought myself to an anchor a-top of a stage, and got into London yesterday. Well, I happened somehow or another to be steering along Ratcliffe-highway, where I had just spoke with a shipmate, when tip comes this land lubber, and axed me if I wanted a ride; so I set sail in his craft, and told him to cut on like lightning to Tottenham-court-road, but afore I got into my berth, I says, 'Now mate, what's the price of the passage?' & he agreed to land me for two bob, with the understanding, my Lord, that on the road I was to stand grog for us both, which I did, and when I got out I offered him the blunt, but he wouldn't have it, and said he should charge for time instead of distance. 'Avast there, my lad,' says I, 'I shan't pay it; so you may do your best, and be d—d, and with that he calls this blue-coated fellow (pointing to a policeman,) who locked me up in a square crib, worse than the black hole in Calcutta. This, my lord, (making a profound bow and scraping his foot on the floor, in the true sailor-like style,) is the whole truth, & no gammon whatsoever.' Jack Robinson was discharged.

Advantage of Benevolence.—A Piedmontese nobleman, into whose company I fell at Turin, (says Mr. Rages of Italy,) told me his story without reserve as follows:

'I was weary of life, and after a day such as few have known and none would wish to remember, was lounging along the streets to the river, when I felt a sudden check; I turned and beheld a little boy who had caught the skirt of my cloak in his anxiety to solicit my notice. His look and manner was irresistible. Not less was the lesson he had learned....There are six of us and we are dying for food.'

'Why should I not,' said I, to myself, 'relieve this wretched family? I have the means and it will not delay me many minutes. But what if it does?'—The scene of misery he conducted me to I cannot describe; I threw them my purse, and their burst of gratitude overcame me. It filled my eyes, it went as a cordial to my heart. 'I will call again to-morrow,' I said. Fool that I was, to think of leaving a world where so much pleasure was to be had and so cheaply.'

Dr. Johnson gives the following excellent illustration of benevolence:—'Of riches it is not necessary to write the praise. Let it however be remembered, that he who has money to spare, has it in his power to benefit others; and of such a good man must be desirous.'

Curing Hams.—A subscriber hands us the following receipt as a superior one for curing hams, which has until recently been held as a secret, and now for the first time published.

Take 2 oz. saltpetre, and one large teaspoonful of pearlash to 16 lb. of ham, and molasses in the proportion of one gallon to the hogshead. Make the salt pickle as strong as possible, dissolve all the above ingredients, put them in the pickle and pour it on the hams. Let them remain in the pickle under weight, for six weeks

### ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Archibald, Earl of Gosford, Baron Worlingham of Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

*Mary it please your Excellency.*

We his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, in Provincial parliament assembled beg leave to return our humble thanks for your Speech from the throne, and we conceive that the present state of the province and the events which marked the close of the last Session of the provincial parliament fully justify your Excellency in having called us together at this unusual session of the year.

2. We participate in the general interest which must be produced by the answer of his Majesty to the address of the House of Assembly on the state of the province; and we shall receive with the attention due to the importance of the subject, the communication of the instructions under which your Excellency assumed the administration of the Government, as well as those addressed to your Excellency and to your Colleagues in the Royal commission, which the King has been pleased to command to be laid before the two branches of the provincial parliament.

3. We agree with your Excellency, that it is a principle too obvious to be denied, that the administration of the Government cannot be satisfactorily carried on whilst the salaries of the Public Servants remain unpaid.

4. We deeply appreciate your Excellency's consideration for our personal convenience, in not wishing to cause a prolonged absence from our homes at this particular session of the year, by the recommendation of any other matters to our attention than those which your Excellency has specially mentioned in your speech. We humbly join with your Excellency in the expression of our thankfulness to divine providence that the summer has passed away without any appearance of epidemical disease. And we are pleased to learn that your Excellency was gratified at the reception which you every where met with, in your recent visit to the different parts of the province.

5. We congratulate your Excellency on the approbation which your conduct obtained from his Majesty, and we shall give all possible attention to the documents which it is your Excellency's intention to transmit to us. The declaration of the great political principles which your Excellency gives us as the guide of your conduct, and the desire which you have expressed to promote the prosperity of the country ought to inspire a hope, that a mutual good understanding will be produced between the different branches of the Legislature—the only means of advancing the public welfare.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Archibald Earl of Gosford, Baron Worlingham of Beccles in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Lower-Canada and Upper-Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, &c., &c., &c.

### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCE,

We his Majesty's Faithful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Lower-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for the speech delivered from the throne at the opening of the present Session. We in like manner express our thanks for the promptitude with which His Majesty's Government has as your Excellency has been pleased to inform us, in compliance with the desire expressed by us in the last Session, sent so early an answer to the address then voted by us by mature deliberation, upon the State of the Province. We beg your Excellency to be assured that that address contained the faithful and sincere expression of our wishes, opinions and wants, at the same time, that it is calculated to remove every doubt respecting the spirit of liberality in which the house would receive the necessary Reforms in the Institutions and Administration of the Government of this Province, so long prayed for by this Branch of the Legislature and by the body of the people. We therefore trust that the answer will be explicit and satisfactory, and tend speedily to remove the obstacles which have hitherto prevented the correction of abuses, the redress of Grievances and the prosperity of the province.

With this hope whatever inconvenience we may suffer from the particular season in which the Legislature has been assembled, any personal sacrifice will be deemed of little moment; and we beg to assure Your Excellency that on every occasion in which we are called upon to exercise the powers entrusted to us, we shall consider it one of the highest and most imperative of our duties to devote our attention to the removal of the evils under which the people of this province has laboured and still continue to labour, and to protect them from the effects of a system which has corrupted the provincial government and which has even driven the highest authorities in the Empire to acts and measures injurious to the Liberties of his Majesty's faithful Canadian Subjects.

We have not deemed it necessary to en-

ter in detail upon the consideration of the various subjects adverted to by Your Excellency, until such time as according to promise, Your Excellency shall have more fully communicated to us the reasons which have caused the convocation of the Provincial Parliament. Your Excellency in lighting the subjects to which you have called our attention under the present circumstances, has no doubt, been actuated not only by the motives expressed by your Excellency, but moreover by the consideration that although this house has, during the great length of the last Session, zealously laboured for the welfare of the province, and with that view adopted a great many measures which we deemed to be in accordance with the intention of His Majesty's Government, our labours have been rendered abortive in consequence of the systematic rejection by the legislative council of all the projects of Law calculated to remedy the past, to protect the people for the future, to enlighten them and advance their moral welfare, to improve their social and physical condition, and to entrust them with those powers and influence in the Constitution, the administration of Laws, and the management of their local affairs to which they are entitled and which are guaranteed to them by the very principles of Government. The circumstance of that body having continued unchanged, must necessarily preclude the idea that His Majesty intended to harass the country by the repetition during the present session of scenes so discreditable to the vicious Constitution, which it is attempted to uphold. Your Excellency as well as the authorities of the mother country, must now be convinced that the best intentions of the head of the Provincial Government, and partial reforms in the details of the administration, must constantly prove abortive when opposed to a system convulsed by elements essentially adverse, and in which we behold on the one hand, the people in conjunction with this house, demanding the unrestrained exercise of the powers and rights of British Subjects, with a Government established upon a just basis applicable to the condition of the province, together with the maintenance of guaranteed and endeared Institutions; and on the other hand a Branch over which the country has no control, which has invariably shewn itself hostile to its Inhabitants and which has not ceased to excite and to foster attempts at disorganization, oppression, divisions and hatreds political ascendancy and exclusive rights for one portion of the people, and degradation for the mass of Canadians of every origin, the most attached to the permanent interests of the country & the best adapted to strengthen the government. It is between these two irreconcileable systems that we trust his Majesty's government have come to a determination in accordance with our humble prayers. If our hopes be realised, we feel certain that the rules which your Excellency declares to have guided you in the discharge of your arduous duties, cantication, forbearance and the exercise of a liberal policy, cannot fail of success.

We are convinced of the sincerity of Your Excellency when you declare that you will rejoice in having sought to promote the welfare of the country and to gain its confidence, and that one of the first objects which your Excellency has endeavoured not to lose sight of, has been the removal of abuses.—We entreat your Excellency to fulfil as far it lies in your Excellency's power the arduous task which has been assigned to you, and above all we beseech your Excellency in pursuance of the attachment which your Excellency declares that you feel towards Canada, to be pleased not to rest satisfied with partial and ineffectual reforms, but to ascend to the source of the evils under which we suffer, and to become the lasting benefactor of the country, ... by helping to secure to the people and to this house the exercise of all their rights, to procure the repeal of such Legislative enactments as have encroached thereon and the removal of the abuses which have fettered the exercise thereof, and to introduce in our institutions, particularly in the Constitution of the Legislative Council, those changes confidently demanded by this House and by the people, in such a manner as to fix the provincial government upon a firm and liberal basis, and thereby to afford us a pledge of future prosperity, and, conformably to our expressed conviction, many years of security peace and happiness.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

#### House of Assembly.

FRIDAY, Sept. 23, 1836.

The Special Committee to which was referred the census returns of the Counties of Montmorency and Drummond, reported in favor of the pretensions of each of those counties to an additional representative. The report was concurred in by the House, and an Address to His Excellency voted, praying him to cause writs to be issued for the election of a member in each of the counties alluded to.

Mr. Morin made the usual motion respecting the postage of letters and documents addressed to the sitting members of the House during the sitting of the session—the same to be paid by the Clerks and charged to the contingent account.

Mr. O'Callaghan wished the hon. Member to amend his motion—it was to include the postage on letters, &c. from Members.

Mr. Morin had no objection to alter his motion, if it was in conformity with the wish of the House.

The motion was then altered accordingly, and it passed.

Mr. Morin introduced a bill to name an Agent in Great Britain, &c. &c.; second reading Monday next.

Mr. Morin, after making a few remarks which were inaudible in the gallery, moved 'That all petitions of a private nature received by the house during the present session, do lie on the table until otherwise ordered by the House.'—Agreed to.

Mr. Morin in a very indistinct tone of voice made some observations respecting the difficulty experienced by the members of the House yesterday in obtaining admission to the Legislative Council Chamber, in consequence of the extremely crowded state of the apartment. For a long time the Speaker was unable to obtain admission, and two hon. Members, he (Mr. M.) knew had been entirely excluded. He (Mr. M.) did not know whether the house would consider it necessary to take cognizance of that matter by instituting an enquiry or otherwise.

No motion was made by Mr. Morin.

Mr. Morin then moved that the House do adjourn until tomorrow at ten, A. M. The hon. Member stated that his reason for moving the adjournment to that hour, was that the English version of the Address in answer to his Excellency's Speech would be ready at that time. The House then adjourned.

#### ROUTINE BUSINESS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 23.

The report of the Librarian of the present state of the Library, was laid before the House.

Mr. Besserer reported on the Census Returns of the counties of Montmorency & Drummond, that the population of the first county is 4037 souls, and that of the latter 5064 souls.

On motion of Mr. Besserer, an address was then voted to his Excellency to issue Writs for the Election of an additional Member for each of the said counties.

On motion of Mr. Morin, 200 copies of the Journals were ordered to be printed; and the postage of all Letters and Manuscripts to and from any Members sitting in the House during the Session, was ordered to be paid by the Clerk and charged in the contingent accounts of the House.

Mr. Morin introduced a Bill for appointing an Agent in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; second reading Monday next.

On Motion of Mr. Morin, Resolved—That all Petitions of a private nature received by the House during the present Session, do lie upon the Table until otherwise ordered by the House.—Adjourned.

Saturday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.

Mr. Morin reported the draft of an Address in answer to his Excellency's Speech; committed for the afternoon sitting.

The Legislative Council Reform Bill was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House which is to sit on Monday next on the State of the Province.

Adjourned till three o'clock, P. M.

From the Montreal Herald.

Elementary schools, unless based on a religious foundation, can be considered merely as preparatory nurseries for the Vindicator and the Minerva; and, as 'Prussia' is the great model of the present day, we beg to subjoin a short statement of facts from M. Cousin's 'Report on the State of Public Instruction in Prussia' ...

Thus we see that in Prussia, as in all the rest of Germany, the two first degrees of authority in primary instruction are in the hands of the clergy; but above these two lowest steps, ecclesiastical influence is at an end, and the influence of the civil power comes in.—p. 19.

Religious instruction, as the foundation of all popular education, shall form the first object of the deliberations of the conference.—p. 22.

No more than grapes can be gathered from thorns, or figs from thistles, can anything good be hoped from schoolmasters who are regardless of religion and of morality. For this reason religious instruction is placed at the head of all other parts of education; its object is to implant in the normal schools such a moral and religious spirit as ought to pervade the popular schools.—p. 22.

1. Religion. To awaken and fortify the religious spirit and the moral sentiments. For this purpose the histories and parables of the Bible are very useful. Frequent reading and accurate explanation of the Bible are necessary. The pupils should be able to explain the articles of faith, and the most important duties, as laid down in the catechism. Many sentences, whole chapters and parables from the Holy Scriptures, hymns and verses, should be known by heart; they should be able to give answers on the most interesting points of the history of the church and the reformation.—pp. 233 and 254.

To sustain and confirm the religious and moral spirit of our pupils, we adopt various means. We take particular care that they go to church every Sunday; they are not compelled to attend exclusively the *Heilige Geist Kirche* (Church of the Holy Ghost,) which is the parish church of the normal school, and which it supplies with a choir of singers; but on the Monday they are required to name the church they went to, and to give an account of the sermon. Every Sunday, at six o'clock in the morning, one of the oldest pupils reads, in turn, a sermon, in the presence of all the pupils and one master. At the beginning

and end they sing a verse of a psalm, accompanied on the organ. A prayer, about ten or fifteen minutes long, is offered up every morning and night, by one of the masters. They begin with singing one or two verses; then follows a religious address, or the reading of a chapter from the Bible, and, in conclusion, another verse.—pp. 260 and 261.

We must lay the foundation of moral life in the souls of our young masters, and therefore we must place religious instruction,—that is, to speak distinctly, Christian instruction,—in the first rank in the education of our normal schools. Leaving to the curv, or to the pastor of the place, the care of instilling the doctrines peculiar to each communion, we must constitute religion a special object of instruction, which must have its place in each year of the normal course; so that at the end of the entire course, the young masters, without being theologians, may have a clear and precise knowledge of the history, doctrines, and, above all, the moral precepts of Christianity.—p. 288.

The popular schools of a nation ought to be imbued with the religious spirit of that nation. Now without going into the question of diversities of doctrine, is Christianity, or it is not, the religion of the people of France? It cannot be denied that it is. I ask, then, is it our object to respect the religion of the people, or to destroy it? If we mean to set about destroying it, then, I allow, we ought by no means to have it taught in the people's schools. But if the object we propose to ourselves is totally different, we must teach our children that religion which civilized our fathers; that religion whose liberal spirit prepared, and can alone sustain, all the great institutions of modern times. We must also permit the clergy to fulfil their duty, —the superintendence of religious instruction. But in order to stand the test of this superintendence with honour, the schoolmaster must be enabled to give adequate religious instruction; otherwise parents, in order to be sure that their children receive a good religious education, will require us to appoint ecclesiastics as schoolmasters, which, though assuredly better than having irreligious schoolmasters, would be liable to very serious objections of various kinds. The less we desire our schools to be ecclesiastical, the more ought they to be Christian.—p. 289.

A report is in the town, that were its import not circulated for the hundredth time we might attach to it some credit, viz. that the British Government are again taking into their serious consideration the long contemplated project of re-uniting the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. It is perhaps immature in us to speculate upon this important project since its very existence is so doubtful; but we cannot help pointing to our imagination one sure and happy result. The French party would be thereby annihilated. However much our Upper Canada democrats may effect to approve of the measures of the Papineau clique, and to effect their own immediate purposes, join hand in hand with their leaders, yet once put into direct collision, their national jealousies would burst forth, to the total destruction of their political friendship. Our democrats, who are mostly of British and American origin, are adventurous, speculative and enterprising; fond of improvement, they would always have in projection some great provincial work. In the prosecution of their laudable plans, they would constantly be opposed by the French of Lower Canada, who void of generous ambition, and destitute of any wish to see their country improve in population arts and agriculture, are contented with voting the public money in trifling individual grants to themselves and favourites. The Upper Canadians thus thwarted in their views, many doubtless of personal interest to themselves and friends, would be thrown back upon their more loyal brethren, and would be forced to see the necessity of making common cause with them. Of this truism an exemplification is to be seen in Lower Canada itself, where the natives of the United States settled in that Province, despite their republican education, are almost to a man found in the ranks of the British party. The political influence of the French in Louisiana, ceased the moment that State became an integral part of the great Republic, and so we confidently predict, will that of our neighbours virtually do the same that instant the British Parliament repeals the Act, dividing the Provinces of Quebec. We look upon the union of the two provinces as the certain Panacea for Canadian ills. The argument used above is one out of a thousand that might be brought to bear upon the subject.—Kingston Whig.

For the Niagara Courier.

Niagara River Suspension Bridge.—The capital stock under the act of New York, is fixed at \$50,000; and the sum of \$66,000 having been subscribed, the commissioners met some time since, and apportioned the stock among the subscribers, and also gave notice for a meeting of the stockholders of the company on the 8th inst. A meeting was held accordingly and the following mentioned persons were unanimously elected directors, viz.: Benjamin Barton, Seymour Scovel, and Bates Cooke, of Lewiston; and David Thorburn and Joseph Hamilton, Queenston. And at a subsequent meeting of the directors, Benjamin Barton, Esq., was appointed president, Bates Cook Secretary, and Guy Reynolds Treasurer.

It is the intention of the stockholders who were present, to consolidate the two companies as far as possible; and to aid that as well as to give energy and a harmonious action it has been deemed advisable to choose the same persons directors on both sides of the river both acts requiring five directors. Gentlemen in Canada heartily unite in this method of managing the concern of the two corporations. So far the utmost harmony and good feeling prevails; indeed, there is not the least cause to believe otherwise than that it will continue. The company on this side, has secured a location for the bridge, and thereto; and the directors at their first meeting deemed it a matter of importance to draw the attention of the commissioners in Canada to the same subject, in the hope that a satisfactory title will be obtained on that side without delay.

#### House of Commons.

August 16.—Mr. Hume moved the resolution of which he had given notice, for an address to his Majesty in reference to Upper Canada, and expressing the opinion of the House that the Provincial Government of Upper Canada ought to be conducted by his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, with the advice and assistance of an Executive council composed of the men possessed of the public confidence, by which the peace and prosperity of that province will be increased. The honorable member in the course of his speech, said, that Sir Francis Head, in spite of the resolutions of the house of commons respecting Orange Lodges, had set the house at naught and had refused to take any steps to discourage the proceedings of the orangemen.

Sir G. Grey said, that at this period of the session, on the eve of a prorogation, and with scarcely forty members present, he was sure the house could not expect him to enter into the various details involved in the motion. The hon. baronet then defended the conduct of Sir Francis Head, and said it was desirable to see what the two Houses of assembly should do before this house took any step upon the subject. He did not think the charges against Sir F. B. Head were based upon any good foundation. He hoped the gentleman would see the propriety of not pressing his motion to a division at present.

Mr. Hume after some desultory remarks consented to withdraw the motion.

On the following evening, Mr. Hume presented a petition from Mr. Charles Dumcombe, complaining of undue means having been used by Sir Francis Head, to procure a majority in the house of assembly. Sir George Grey, stated that the petitioner was smarting under a recent defeat, that Sir Francis was incapable of such conduct, and that the parties aggrieved ought to have sought for relief in the colony. He concluded by stating that he would forward a copy of the petition to the Lieutenant Governor.

The Democratic Constitution of 1812, was proclaimed at Madrid, on the 3d August, and also at Santander and St. Sebastian. General Evans was at St. Sebastian in a bad state of health. The legion was fast losing by desertion and was in a most pitiable plight from the want of pay and clothing. The following is the list of the new Spanish Ministry:

M. Calatrava is appointed President of the Council of Ministers.

M. Ferres, Minister of Finance.

M. La Cuada, Minister of the Interior.

General Socane replaces General Quesada.

General Rodil is appointed to the command of the Guard, charged with the General Inspection of Militia.

The decree proclaiming Madrid in a state of siege has been recalled, and the National Guard of Madrid is recognized.

A French ship of the line and corvette has sailed for the coast of Spain, and it was rumored that a powerful intervention by France was about to take place.

The Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill was amended in the House of Lords by the rejection of the clauses requiring the names of proprietors to be registered. On its being returned, thus mutilated, to the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the Bill be laid aside, which was agreed to. He then introduced another Bill, precisely similar to the first, except that the registration clauses were omitted, which was read on the 10th August, and on the 11th read twice, and passed in the House of Lords on the 12th.

*Indian Wrongs.*—It is not probable that the full story of wrong and outrage, inflicted by white men upon the Indians, will ever be told. The effectual means of burying the disgraceful tale in oblivion, are now in successful operation at the South; dead men tell no tales, and the exiled Creeks and Cherokees can hardly be expected to increase and multiply, and become a great people, with poets, and historians, and annalists and newspapers, on the prairies from among which rise the Rocky Mountains. The white men themselves will never tell the tale, or give it perpetuity as narrated by the Indian. The most that can be expected is here and there a passage—an incident, serving merely as a hint on which to form a conjecture of the whole. Two of these incidents—and we doubt not that many of like nature have occurred—have been communicated to the National Intelligencer, by a correspondent, who vouches for their truth. We give them without further comment.

A Choctaw Indian, by the name of Red Pepper who had a reservation, went to the house of Grant Linceum, a white man, who has been living among the Indians for many years, and who told me the story, and told him that the white man had cheated him out of his land, and that he was about to be driven from his home—the home of his father, and his father's father. That in consequence, he was miserable; that his heart was sick, and he intended to die. He requested Linceum to attend to his affairs when he should be no more—to pay his debts, &c.; and for that purpose gave him authority over his effects. He then took leave of him and returned home and shot himself.

Another, in the Augusta district, had a reservation of land—it was an old homestead. He had been repeatedly applied to by white men, but would not sell. His claim, by some oversight, was not marked on the maps in the land office, or if marked, had been erased. This homestead was entered by a speculator. A short while back the man who entered it went to the place, and told the Indian the land was entered, and he must leave it. After the man had retired, the Indian called his wife, and told her of another instance of the white man's oppression. He told her that he was too old to hunt for their support—too old to go west; that they had better die. It was agreed to. He arranged his wife and three children in a row, and called in his brother-in-law, (a white man,) and told him of his designs, and wished him to witness their execution, and to tell, afterwards, what he had witnessed, and the cause that led to it. He then, with a tomahawk, split the heads, successively, of his wife and children, and stabbed himself. These are facts. The poor devils have been much wronged; not by the government, but by the speculators. They have dared to violate every principle of humanity and honest dealing, and have made large fortunes. Will the Great Spirit suffer it to benefit them! A rascal ventured to hint to me how advantageous it might be to me if I would aid and abet him in his fraudulent schemes.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Annual Exhibition of the County of Mississauga Agricultural Society, was held at Stanbridge East Village, on the 15th ult. The weather being fine, it was well attended by a large concourse of people, and a very great quantity of fine stock of different descriptions, with some fine samples of Butter, Cheese, and Flannel Cloth, fully equal to any former exhibition.

The following premiums were awarded:

##### On Stud Horses.

Robert Jones	1st,
John Steenhour	2d,
Charles Kathren	3d,

##### On Brood Mares.

Simeon Whitman	1st,
Ebenezer Martin	2d,
Frederick Moore	3d,
Isaac Cutting	4th,
John Smith	5th.

##### On Gelding Horses.

With regard to the Gelding Horses, the Judges had awarded two premiums; but on enquiry one which would have received the first was too old.

Leonard Brown 2d,

##### On Two Year old Colts.

Hiram Traver	1st,
Silas England	2d,
Wm. Harper	3d.

##### On Oxen.

Addi Vincent	1st,
Wm. Gates	2d,
Merrill Stanton	3d.

##### On Bulls:

Gilbert Frarie	1st,
Rodman H. Whitman	2d,
Thomas Selby	3d,
Stevens Baker	4th,
Addi Vincent	5th.

##### On Cows.

Wm. Davis	1st,
Abram Jackson	2d,
Stevens Baker	3d,
Edward Baker	4th,
Jaines Blinn	5th,
Charles Kemp	6th,
Robert Barber	7th.

##### On Three Year old Steers.

Thomas Weightman	1st,
Joseph Baker, jun.	2d,
Ambrose Spencer	3d.

##### On Two Year old Steers.

David Rhyckard	1st,
Ambrose Spencer	2d,
Stevens Baker	3d,
Henry Bright	4th.

##### On Two Year old Heifers.

Alonzo R. Harris	1st,
J. Shufelt	2d,
Philip Toof	3d,
Stevens Baker	4th.

##### On Yearling Heifers.

Silas England	1st,
C. R. Vaughan	2d,
Leonard Vincent	3d,
John Chandler	4th.

##### On Rams.

Elihu Crockett	1st,
Wm. B. Seely	2d,
R. Gibson	3d,
Ralph Miller	4th,
J. Brill	5th.

##### On Ewes.

H. S. Throop	1st,
Wm. B. Seely	2d,
Elihu Crockett	3d,
J. Brill	4th,
Wm. Wightman	5th.

##### On Boars.

Omis LaGrange	1st,
Caleb G. Martindale	2d,
A. N. Martindale	3d.

##### On Sows.

Caleb G. Martindale	1st,
W. W. Rice	2d,
James Blinn	3d,
James McCanna	4th.

##### On Butter.

Elihu Crockett	1st,
Geo. Doncaster	2d,
A. R. Harris	3d.

#### On Cheese.

Elijah Spencer	1st,
Wm. Beach	2d,
Lorenzo Scofield	3d.

#### On Flannel.

James Blinn	1st,
Leonard Brown	2d,
David Smith	3d.

#### Grain.

Peter Rhyckard	1st,
Abram Jackson	2d,
John Lee	3d.

#### Winter Wheat.

David Smith	1st,
Abram Jackson	2d,
Peter Rosenberger	3d.

#### Winter Rye.

Elwyn Bowker	1st,
Ashley Beach	2d,
Wm. Manson	3d,

#### Spring Wheat.

Robert Barber	1st,
Omie LaGrange	2d,
Elwyn Bowker	3d,

#### Spring Rye.

Peter Rosenberger	1st,
Gardner Martindale	2d,
Nathaniel Hart	3d.

#### Buck Wheat.

George Rhyckard	1st,
Alanson Cornell	2d,

#### On Corn.

Ralph McCarty	1st,
Augustus Ford	2d,
Thomas Weightman	3d,

#### On Oats.

Simeon Whitman	1st,
Abram Jackson	2d,
Martin Sonnenberg	3d,

#### On Pease.

Francis Currey	1st,
Wm. Wightman	2d,
Henry Toof	3d.

#### On Potatoes.

Jonas Abbott	1st,
Elihu Crockett	2d,
Jeremiah Russell	3d,

#### Farms in St. Armand.

John Best	1st,
Elwyn Bowker	2d,
Frederick Moore	3d.

#### Farms in Stanbridge.

Francis Currey	1st,
Wm. Wightman	2d,
Carlton McCarty	3d.

#### Farms in Dunham.

Geo. Rhyckard	1st,
Henry Traver	2d,
Wm. Powel	3d.

#### Farms in Sutton.

John Pettis	1st,
Henry Bright	2d.

The judges did not consider any Farm entered in Sutton, worthy of the third premium, therefore it was withheld.

By order of the President.

H. N. WHITMAN,  
Secretary, C. M. A. S.  
Stanbridge, September 23d, 1836.

It is requested that all letters and exchange papers for the Standard, from the United States, be addressed to UNION, Franklin Co. Vermont.

#### MISSISSAUGA STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, OCT. 4, 1836.

thought the prominence necessary, he acted wisely in introducing it.

His Excellency still expresses a hope for the reconciliation of opposing parties. Such a hope it shews his Excellency's goodness of heart to express, but it is to be feared that the hope is only a chimera. The house of assembly does not give the least expectation that it will yield a tittle of its absurd demands; and while it maintains what it calls 'its position,' it is impossible that the English population can yield their rightful claims. His Excellency may rest assured that a course of policy in practice opposite to the true principles of the constitution, not only will not produce the reconciliation desired, but will in the end prove absolutely suicidal.

The House of Assembly knows well the hollowness of all its ridiculous pretensions, but in order to strengthen its assertions, it is base enough to pander like the vile demagogue, to the vanity of the multitude by constantly lugging into its addresses, 'THE PEOPLE.' It may rest satisfied two thirds of 'the people' are unable to read its trash, and the remaining third abominate its designs.

What is the reason, may the British people and ministry ask, that Lower Canada is the only colony in which the 'glorious constitution' of the colonies, is declared a nuisance? And the ready answer follows, the Assembly is French, French in blood, and French in feeling. It hates the British constitution, and so bitterly does it hate the British name, that by low cunning it has succeeded in perpetually excluding the British from the House. Perpetually, we say, if the British parliament does not grant us relief.

We take an extract from the Montreal Herald, relative to Education. It is worthy of an attentive perusal. There is a great laxity, on the part of the people in this country, with regard to the religious and moral habits of instructors and to the religious education of the children.

We correct a mistake into which we fell in a late number. The gentleman, who had purchased the bogs on speculation, is an English Canadian, who lives in Stanstead.

*Sabbath-breaking and its effects.*—On Sunday afternoon last, whilst several persons were amusing themselves in sailing in a scow in the harbour, a lad by the name of William Worts, aged about 14, was accidentally thrown overboard, and notwithstanding every exertion was made to save him, sunk to rise no more, adding another to the many warnings given to Sabbath breaking youth.—Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.—*Christian Guard.*

At Stanbridge, on the 29th inst. Serena, wife of Mr. Manly Blinn, in the 33d year of her age. Printers in New Hampshire and Massachusetts are requested, &c.

Lately, Isabel Thomson, widow of the late Mr. Mark Thomson, of Cliburn Head, Westmoreland, aged 104. When a girl she assisted to bake bread for the royal army, on its march northward, during the rebellion of 1745.

At Knaresborough, at the great age of 101, Edward Day, one of the constables who eighty years ago, arrested the celebrated Eugene Aram, and assisted to raise him on the gibbet.

His Excellency, in the fifth paragraph of his speech, amiably congratulates the Legislature on 'the summer having passed away without any signs of epidemical disease,' and expresses his 'gratification at the reception I every where met with in my recent visits to different parts of the province.' If his Excellency be generous enough to offer congratulations to others, on one subject, he seems also fidgeting to take some 'gratification' to himself on another. We would not for the world insinuate that his Excellency was not gratified at his reception he every where met with,—his solemn word is sufficient assurance of it—but we very much doubt if any other person enjoying the same distinguished station would have expressed equal gratification. Was it at Montreal that his Excellency was gratified at his reception? He held one levee there, which was so ill attended that he was discouraged from holding another. Was it at St. Johns? where his health was drunk in his own presence, in the same toast with the ladies and other guests, the proposer being by no means certain that the toast of 'his Excellency' alone would be well received. Was it in the Townships? The conciliatory Governor passed through this section at least, without a single flag being hoisted.

His Excellency may have been gratified at his reception here; he says so, and we must of course believe it, but such was not the reception of Lord Aylmer, nor of Sir James Kemp. The only place, where his Excellency's health had been drunk with respect was, Huntington,—his Excellency was present at the dinner.

There is a little of ostentation in the prominence given to 'the approbation of my sovereign,' of his Excellency's speech 'at the commencement.' But as his Excellency

thought the prominence necessary, he acted wisely in introducing it.

His Excellency still expresses a hope for the reconciliation of opposing parties. Such a hope it shews his Excellency's goodness of heart to express, but it is to be feared that the hope is only a chimera. The house of assembly does not give the least expectation that it will yield a tittle of its absurd demands; and while it maintains what it calls 'its position,' it is impossible that the English population can yield their rightful claims. His Excellency may rest assured that a course of policy in practice opposite to the true principles of the constitution, not only will not produce the reconciliation desired, but will in the end prove absolutely suicidal.

(Signed.) H. N. MAY, Chairman.

HORATIO S. THROOP, Secy.

St. Armand 28th Sept 1836.

#### TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

THE adjourned Quarterly meeting of the Freleighsburg Temperance Society will be held at Trinity Church in this village on the third Thursday of the present month, the 20th instant at 4 o'clock P. M.

A general attendance is solicited.

By order of the President

S. P. LALANNE.

Freleighsburg 3d Oct 1836.

#### For Sale.

A valuable situation for a country Mechanic, on the road from Freleighsburg to Philipsburg—4 miles from the latter place. There are 30 acres of good LAND, 20 of which are improved; a DWELLING HOUSE

From the Spirit and Manner of the Age.

### THE CACADORE.

A STORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

(Concluded)

'Some months passed on. Massena broke up from before Torres Vedras, and commenced his celebrated retreat. We were in full pursuit, and had already entered the Spanish territory; when again it became our turn to take the duty of out-piquet to the army. My detachment, as before, consisted of my own company; and we might muster from ninety to a hundred men. The French were supposed to be within a day's march of us, and we had orders to be particularly vigilant. We arrived upon our ground at about six o'clock, on a beautiful summer's evening; and had scarcely been there a quarter of an hour, when a Spanish peasant came to us, and gave us information that an escort of about fifty French, with some cattle, were about to pass within three miles of our front; and he entreated us to come and rescue the cattle, and cut off the detachment. These foragers, he said, had pressed the unhappy owners of the cattle to drive them; he himself had been one of these; but he had escaped to give us this notice. I explained to the man that it was impossible for us to leave our post: we were there on a most important duty, and it was out of the question that we should stir. I offered, however, to send him to the rear. No; that, he said, would take up too much time. The escort would be gone. His friends, added, had promised to conduct it through a defile within three miles of us, where we might cut them off to a man. He described the party as consisting of about fifty men of the —— regiment, and commanded by a tall, ferocious man, with the most extraordinary white moustaches he had ever beheld! Velasquez was present when the man told his story. As usual he seemed listless and unheeding, till the number of the regiment struck upon his ear. His attention then became the keenest; and when mention was made of the officer with the white moustaches, the whole man seemed inspired with new and dreadful life. I had my eye on him at that moment; his swarthy cheek grew pale as death; his lips quivered; his eyes became suddenly bloodshot, and he burst out abruptly into a wild exclamation of revenge and joy. All sense of discipline was lost in an instant. He called upon his comrades to join him in executing vengeance upon this monster; he conjured them, in a few broken, rapid, and passionate sentences, as they loved their parents, as they revered their religion, as they esteemed the honor of their sisters, of their wives, and of the blessed Virgin, (such, I remember, was his expression,) to join him in cutting off this miscreant from the face of the earth. Then, suddenly turning to Niel Cameron, he reminded him of his promise; he claimed its performance. 'You will not, Sir,' he said, 'I am sure you will not, fail me now!' — 'No, by heaven, will I not!' exclaimed Niel. 'Follow me my lads!' — and away rushed the whole company, except about eight or ten, chiefly consisting of English, in the direction which the Spaniard pointed out. In vain did I command them to halt; in vain did I implore them not to desert their post and me; in vain did I call upon Cameron not thus to forget his duty as a British officer, and join, instead of quelling, this mutinous movement. I might as well have entreated a mountain torrent to return up the face of the rock; they were drunk with the desire of revenge, — not a man of them paused for a moment: nay, I was left, also, by one on whom I had relied the most fully — Archibald Cameron, the elder brother. He was a staid, firm, resolute Scotchman, and as little likely as any man I ever knew to be led away by a sudden impulse of this kind. But his affection for his brother was of the most engrossing character. Admiration, and pride in him, mingled with brotherly love; and the more ardent disposition of Niel usually gave him the ascendancy, as in this case. For, when Archibald found that it was impossible to dissuade him from going, which, to do him justice, he had endeavored to do with the utmost earnestness, he declared with an oath — the only one I ever heard him swear — that he would go with him. And then he was as deaf to my endeavors to restrain him, as his brother had previously been to his own.

Finding it vain to attempt to call them back, I returned to my post; and instantly despatched a message to my Colonel, to inform him of what had happened, and that, consequently, the out posts were left defenceless, and begging for orders how to act. In a short time I received an answer from him, informing me I should immediately be relieved, and desiring me to follow my men, to bring them back, if possible; but if I found that impracticable, to stay with them, and act according to my best discretion. I accordingly set off, with the few men that remained to me, in the direction in which the others had gone. It was easy to track their course along the grass on which the dew had begun to fall, ... and I came up to them in about three quarters of an hour.

I found them posted in the defile of which the Spanish peasant had spoken. I never saw a better place for an ambuscade. It was a deep ravine, of perhaps about eighteen yards wide; the opposite bank rose bare and precipitous; while that on the other side was covered with bushes and brushwood, which formed the extremity of

a small wood. The whole length of the defile might be about three hundred yards, when it terminated in an open heath. The men immediately perceived me approaching with my party, and made signs to me to come through the wood. This I accordingly did. On arriving at this spot, I found the party most advantageously posted along the edge of the road. About six feet above its level was a high ridge, which completely shielded them from observation, and from whence they could pour in a most murderous fire upon the French, almost at the army. My detachment, as before, consisted of my own company; and we might muster from ninety to a hundred men. The French were supposed to be within a day's march of us, and we had orders to be particularly vigilant. We arrived upon our ground at about six o'clock, on a beautiful summer's evening; and had scarcely been there a quarter of an hour, when a Spanish peasant came to us, and gave us information that an escort of about fifty French, with some cattle, were about to pass within three miles of our front; and he entreated us to come and rescue the cattle, and cut off the detachment. These foragers, he said, had pressed the unhappy owners of the cattle to drive them; he himself had been one of these; but he had escaped to give us this notice. I explained to the man that it was impossible for us to leave our post: we were there on a most important duty, and it was out of the question that we should stir. I offered, however, to send him to the rear. No; that, he said, would take up too much time. The escort would be gone. His friends, added, had promised to conduct it through a defile within three miles of us, where we might cut them off to a man. He described the party as consisting of about fifty men of the —— regiment, and commanded by a tall, ferocious man, with the most extraordinary white moustaches he had ever beheld! Velasquez was present when the man told his story. As usual he seemed listless and unheeding, till the number of the regiment struck upon his ear. His attention then became the keenest; and when mention was made of the officer with the white moustaches, the whole man seemed inspired with new and dreadful life. I had my eye on him at that moment; his swarthy cheek grew pale as death; his lips quivered; his eyes became suddenly bloodshot, and he burst out abruptly into a wild exclamation of revenge and joy. All sense of discipline was lost in an instant. He called upon his comrades to join him in executing vengeance upon this monster; he conjured them, in a few broken, rapid, and passionate sentences, as they loved their parents, as they revered their religion, as they esteemed the honor of their sisters, of their wives, and of the blessed Virgin, (such, I remember, was his expression,) to join him in cutting off this miscreant from the face of the earth. Then, suddenly turning to Niel Cameron, he reminded him of his promise; he claimed its performance. 'You will not, Sir,' he said, 'I am sure you will not, fail me now!' — 'No, by heaven, will I not!' exclaimed Niel. 'Follow me my lads!' — and away rushed the whole company, except about eight or ten, chiefly consisting of English, in the direction which the Spaniard pointed out. In vain did I command them to halt; in vain did I implore them not to desert their post and me; in vain did I call upon Cameron not thus to forget his duty as a British officer, and join, instead of quelling, this mutinous movement. I might as well have entreated a mountain torrent to return up the face of the rock; they were drunk with the desire of revenge, — not a man of them paused for a moment: nay, I was left, also, by one on whom I had relied the most fully — Archibald Cameron, the elder brother. He was a staid, firm, resolute Scotchman, and as little likely as any man I ever knew to be led away by a sudden impulse of this kind. But his affection for his brother was of the most engrossing character. Admiration, and pride in him, mingled with brotherly love; and the more ardent disposition of Niel usually gave him the ascendancy, as in this case. For, when Archibald found that it was impossible to dissuade him from going, which, to do him justice, he had endeavored to do with the utmost earnestness, he declared with an oath — the only one I ever heard him swear — that he would go with him. And then he was as deaf to my endeavors to restrain him, as his brother had previously been to his own.

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anxiety. I knew, right well, that no quarter would be given, — none received. Victory or death was here not an unmeaning cry, but an unavoidable alternative; and, with a strong effort, I vowed myself to meet the emergency of the occasion.

On they came; the cattle in front of all and then the Spaniards, whose looks of agitation plainly showed they expected what was to happen. Notwithstanding all I had said, the Portuguese were so impatient, that they scarcely waited for the last of the drivers to get past him...when calling to them 'Take care!' they pointed their fire into the French column. Its effect was murderous. The whole line had fired, with the exception of the small body immediately around me, who had before staid with me, and the closeness of the enemy caused almost every shot to tell. At one part of the line, our men could almost have touched the enemy with the muzzles of their firelocks. But the officer had escaped...we saw him upon his mule, encouraging his men, who were driven back by so unexpected and deadly an attack. Every man of ours pointed towards him, as if by a simultaneous movement, and leaping from the bank, they charged the French, and drove them upon the heath. I never saw a charge made with the fury and inveteracy of this. Every individual man had a given object — to reach the officer, — and each strove madly to accomplish it. I must do this man justice; if he was a ruffian, he was a brave one. Enveloped as he had been, in a shower of balls, it seemed as if he bore a charmed life — every man had fired at him, no one had touched him. He, meanwhile, fought like a lion, shouting and calling at his men and at us, and loading and discharging a fuse with which he was armed, bringing down a man at about every shot. But, on our side, after the first discharge, there had been no more firing; the men did not take time to reload, but fought hand to hand with the bayonet, and the deadly Portuguese with the knife. When we got out upon the heath, the French, seeing the smallness of our numbers, recovered from their surprise and panic, and compelled us to give ground in our turn, towards the spot where the conflict had begun. The Cacadores, however, disputed it inch by inch;...they did not give, and they would not receive quarter. They fought man to man; and, even when they fell, the dying still grappled with the dying; such was the inveteracy of this singular struggle.

With great difficulty I had restrained the small body immediately around me (of which I have more than once spoken,) from following the first charge, and they had also kept their fire. I felt the bitter necessity we should soon have for a reserve; and, small as it was, its effect was extraordinary. As our men were driven beyond the spot where we stood, the enemy came tumultuously on, when I gave the word to fire; and our close and steady, though it was, probably, of not more than a dozen pieces, seemed to the French as though a second attack, similar to the first, was commenced; and they fell back in some disorder. We again charged them altogether; and, a second time, we drove them out of the ravine, upon the heath beyond; where, for the confusion was great, both sides became divided into several parties, and the conflict continued with unabated obstinacy. Still, our men dropped fast, and the smallness of our numbers made every loss material. The French were still gradually giving ground; but our relative strength became more disproportionate every moment.

The bulk of our men were, as may be supposed, pressing on the party in which was the officer with the moustaches. I myself discharged both my pistols at him, but touched him not. Velasquez, and the two Camerons, were close to my side; but still the officer was beyond our reach, and none of our shots struck him. The anxiety of Velasquez, lest the Frenchman should escape, was dreadful; he kept struggling towards him, and pointing to him, and screaming to his fellows to aim at him; when, suddenly, he was himself struck by a ball upon the under jaw, and dropped. He was up again in a moment. His jaw was broken, and hung down; but he kept pressing forward; every feeling was lost in the one great desire for revenge. A second shot struck him in the groin; and, this time, he could not rise. But as he writhed on the ground, he called to Niel Cameron not to let the officer escape; and implored him to keep on, with all the agony of invocation which such a nature at such a moment might be supposed to use. Niel dashed forward; and at last penetrated within ten paces of the officer; he drew a pistol, fired, and the Frenchman fell from his mule. He raised himself, however, in a moment, upon his feet; and, taking, with his fusee, deliberate aim at Cameron, fired at him as he advanced. The shot told. Niel jumped from the ground to nearly his own height, and was dead before he reached it again! I was so close to him when he fell, that, in hurrying forward, I stumbled over his body; and, well for me was it that I did so, for, as I staggered, a ball grazed my head — (I bear the mark to this day) — which, if I had been upright, must have killed me on the spot.

When their officer fell, the French rallied, I now found further resistance useless. There were not above twenty-five of us left, and of these several were wounded. I, therefore, ordered one more charge, just to disentangle us from the thick of the enemy, and desired every man afterwards to shift for himself, and to rendezvous at the further extremity of the wood. The charge was made: but of how I got into the wood, I have no recollection. The next thing I remember is, about the middle of it, finding myself, with about fourteen others, running at double quick time with a few drooping shots occasionally falling near us, from the French, who came in pursuit. They did not, however, follow us far; and we mustered on the outskirts of the wood. Only twelve answered to their names; and such a spectacle as these presented, I never beheld! All were pale, covered with dust and sweat, and apparently exhausted from excitement and exertion. Some were wounded, and were bedaubed with blood, and faint from weakness. The men scarcely

spoke; and they looked at each other with an expression of fierce melancholy, that seemed to say that, bitterly as their revenge had cost them, it had been wreaked?

We remained sometime on this spot, to reload and recruit our strength; and were about sadly to recommence our march back to our camp, when, to our infinite joy, we beheld a patrolling party of our cavalry approach us. I explained to the commanding officer, as briefly as possible, what had happened. In a minute we were mouthed behind the dragoons, and retraced our steps to the ravine where the skirmish had taken place.

All now was still. The French troops had proceeded on their march, and nothing was now heard but, at intervals, the moans of the wounded and the dying. In the ravine it lay about fifty French; where there were not above six or eight of ours; but, as we advanced upon the heath, the proportion became fearfully changed. Altogether, they had lost upwards of an hundred and fifty men, and we about eighty. We first sought for the body of Niel Cameron. We soon found it, for I well knew the spot. It was almost cold; but the expression of the face was but little changed. A little further on lay the French officer who had been the original cause of the conflict: and, to my great surprise, across his body was that of Velasquez! He had fallen above twenty yards distant; but the desire of revenge had given him strength and fortitude to crawl, in despite of his wounds to where his enemy lay. Upon him he had inflicted five or six desperate gashes with his knife, and had died in the act of striking a blow; which he had not strength to complete, for the point of the knife had penetrated the skin, and then been driven no further, the hand having become powerless in death. But he had no means of ascertaining, accurately, whether the officer was still alive at the time Velasquez reached him. But I incline to think that he was not, for there were no appearances of a struggle having taken place between them. Velasquez lay across his body, and had expired in the act of still striking at his enemy. Truly this was 'the ruling passion strong in death.'

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